FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ETHIOPIA

STUDENTS COMPLETE MARXIST-LENINIST COURSE

LD031502Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] A number of cadres who have been undergoing a 1- to 3- month course in Marxist-Leninist ideology graduated yesterday from the February 74 political school. The graduation ceremony, held in the school's compound, was attended by Comrade 2d Lt Tamirat Ferede, permanent member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] in charge of information and public relations, senior government officials and other revolutionary comrades.

The cadres, consisting of members of mass organizations, oppressed citizens, trade unionists and men in uniform, were the 11th 1-month and the fourth 3-month course students to graduate after undergoing all the necessary Marxism-Leninism instruction.

During the graduation ceremony, the principal of the school said that one of the victories won by our revolution is this February 74 political school. He said that if the movement of the oppressed is not founded in ideology and led by the party of the proletariat, it will not bring its aims to realization. The director pointed out that it is the role of the broad masses to create socialism from their revolution, which in turn makes the people struggle for power by politicizing and organizing the oppressed masses in Marxism-Leninism. It is for this task of politicizing and organizing the masses that the PMAC established this school. The principal also said that the school has trained no less than 6,000 students and explained that unless revolution is correctly guided by Marxism-Leninism and liquidates rightwing and leftwing opportunists and eliminates antipopular feelings, it will fail to bring its aims to fruition.

The principal explained that the Trotskyist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] group has been campaigning to distort the school's reputation. He said that on one occasion members of the EPRP infiltrated into the school and attacked the main building with explosives, killing one teacher and wounding two others, and destroyed 40,000 books and did 280,000 birr worth of damage to the building. The director said that those who fled from the struggle, angered by the August 1977 proclamation, are spreading false propaganda against the school, saying that the standard of instruction is declining. He said: We will tolerate neither blame nor abuse from those who have fled the struggle. The principal affirmed that the number of people who understand the importance of the school has increased and that the school will expand in the near future. He went on to say that the school has already produced a number of comrades now to be found making sacrifices on every revolutionary battlefield, and particularly in that of the Provisional Office of Mass Organizational Affairs, where they are standing by the campaigners, struggling and promoting the struggle. Concluding, the principal said that history must bear witness not against but in favor of the comrades who were now graduating.

In his speech, Comrade Tamirat Ferede, permanent member of the PMAC in charge of information and public relations, stressed that the revolution is the outcome of the long and bitter struggle of the oppressed Ethiopian people. He reaffirmed the need to politicize the broad oppressed masses in scientific Marxist-Leninist ideology. Continuing, he said that struggling oppressed classes are breaking the means of their fruitful production not because they want to destroy them, but because they fail to grasp the Marxist-Leninist ideology and because their struggle lacks planning.

Comrade Second Lieutenant Tamirat reminded the graduates that they now have the task of transmitting the education they have received to the broad masses. The PMAC member said that after joining the broad masses the new graduates will have to demonstrate that they are different in quality and nature from those who have been falsely claiming to be leaders of the interest of the broad masses and, while training in Marxism-Leninsm, advancing the personal interests of individuals and groups. Comrade Second Lieutenant Tamirat urged the graduates to struggle to achieve the establishment of the party of proletariat and the emergence of genuine and dedicated revolutionaries.

Comrade Second Lieutenant Tamirat stated that counterrevolutionaries are trying to subvert the revolution of the Ethiopian people. He urged revolutionaries to be always on their guard against these counterrevolutionaries.

Referring to the situation in the eastern part of Ethiopia, the PMAC member said that the reactionary Arab ruling classes, in collaboration with international imperialism, are strengthening the reactionary Mogadiscio ruling class to enable it to mount a second invasion. He said the struggle against this is bound to be bitter and long: Hoisting the revolutionary motto "everything to the war front" we must march forward, armed and politicized, to fight a bitter struggle. The PMAC member in charge of information and public relations said that revolutionaries are charged with telling the broad masses that the reactionary Somali ruling classes will never abandon their expansionist policy. They are also charged with helping to rehabilitate those who have been displaced by the Somali invasion.

Turning to the situation in the north, the PMAC member said that the problem of Eritrea has been created by colonialism. He observed that the reactionary regimes of the region, collaborating with international imperialism, were exacerbating the problem in order to bring the Red Sea under their control.

In conclusion, students of the school selected from among the oppressed nationalities sang various revolutionary songs to the effect that the problems of nationalities must be solved within the framework of strengthening the Marxist-Leninist union and by establishing the workers party through revolutionary struggle.

DUTIES OF URBAN DWELLERS ASSOCIATIONS OUTLINED

LD022310Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1715 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] One of the achievements of the popular revolution of the Ethiopian broad masses which erupted in February 1974 is the creation of mass organizations, which are the major factors for the masses to be politicized, organized and armed. Among the new mass organizations are the urban dwellers associations, or kebeles, trying to bring a vital [words indistinct] in the ongoing class war [words indistinct] are the vital revolutionary forces in the urban areas. Tonight's commentary will be focusing on the multilateral activities or kebele associations:

If one divides the functions and duties of [word indistinct] to social, economic and political aspects, the broad masses are therefore entrusted with heavy responsibility in building the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. In the economic field, the kebele offices, otherwise known as the urban dwellers association offices, are responsible for the administering of house rents costing below 100 birrs. That is to say they collect rent and take care of all the necessary maintenance.

On top of this, new dwellings of the same standard are being built in some areas by some kebeles. Retail is the other major function of kebele administrative officers. Every kebele has its own shop to fight against hoarders, profiteers and speculators and this will become the very foundation of socialist economy, public ownership and participation.

On fighting against profiteers and speculators, there is, however, quite a big room for big merchants with whom the kebeles and kebele shops coexist. And the central object of kebeles in such economic activities is to make the necessary arrangements so the residents do not suffer from (?actual) shortages of the essential consumer goods, and to see to it that prices of the main commodities fixed by the government are effectively implemented. Such activities in the economic sector obviously [words indistinct] quite substantial portions of residents within a certain given kebele.

The officers have equally vast and complex duties and responsibilities in regard to social problems. Building of kindergartens and giving services to housewives has become a most urgent task in most of the kebeles, because it releases the women from being confined at home and thereby it gives wide open chances to take part in social and political activities conducted by various committees of the kebele.

Since the nationalization of private schools, parents' committees have been set up in each kebele which are directly responsible for the administration and function of schools. Therefore these committees organize adult education programs to combat illiteracy, one of the major obstacles to social progress.

The other major social activity of the kebeles, which [words indistinct] started everywhere, is the free health services. Some associations, in close cooperation with the doctors, nurses and dressers [nurses' aides] living within the kebele, are rendering free medical services to the residents. Organization of such individuals with different professions is [word indistinct] best way of developing self-help schemes. (?Much is served) in the fields of health, sports and the establishment of libraries, road construction and in so many other social service activities.

The three major tasks, that is, the social, economic and political activities of kebele offices are considerable. [words indistinct] Politicization of the broad masses cannot be seen in isolation from the other two major activities. The more the broad masses are politicized, the better they understand the situation and differentiate between foes and friends.

About a year ago, and prior to the launching of the red terror campaign against the white terror of reactionaries, the political confusion in Addis Ababa and other cities and towns was high. Committees for the defense of the revolution formed over 1 year ago have been defending and will continue to defend the kebeles and the broad masses from economic and political sabotage. Today members of the defense squads and people's patrol systems are (?congregated) in most of the kebeles. And this has become the bulwark for the gains of the revolution, unity and freedom of the motherland.

Beggars, women and the other sections of the society are being organized in line with the national democratic revolution program. Here again a lot of (?agitation) and propaganda and organization and work remain to be done.

[During] the major revolutionary force in the urban centers, kebele associations should be more strengthened, people's shops have to be expanded and defense squads should form a common front in order to combat the organized internal enemies of the broad masses thereby paving the role to the building of a People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

FELEKE REITERATES SUPPORT FOR POLISARIO

LD022225Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The head of the foreign affairs [department] of the POLISARIO liberation front, Mr Hakim Ibrahim, has said that [words indistinct] and Mauritanian and Moroccan troops invading troops withdraw can come to an end. He made the statement during talks in Addis Ababa with the foreign minister, Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis.

The POLISARIO official thanked socialist Ethiopia for the unreserved support it has given to the people of Western Sahara at the forum of the United Nations and the OAU. Mr Hakim said that the front, with the material and moral assistance it (?received) from progressive and peace-loving forces, [words indistinct] diplomatic and war fronts.

The POLISARIO official said that Ethiopia's big triumph over the invading troops of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime in the eastern and southern regions served as an example and (?proof of prowess) to the POLISARIO front.

On his part, Dr Feleke repeated Ethiopia's support for the giant struggle of the people of Western Sahara for their self-determination and (?said) that (?it) would continue to exert its efforts in all possible ways so that the problem facing the territory be resolved in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and the OAU.

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL

LD312108Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] During an operation conducted from 23 February to 5 March in the Fiche and Arba Gugu districts of the Arusi administrative region, 888 persons surrendered, 681 weapons and 15,347 rounds of ammunition were seized and 5,290 pack animals and head of cattle were recovered.

ERITREAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED BY L'UNITA

AU012039Y Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Rome, April 1 (ANSA)--The deputy secretary general of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front said in an interview with the Italian Communist Party daily L'UNITA that "officials of the Algerian national liberation front have clarified their positions on the Eritrean revolution and have assured us that they support the just cause of the Eritrean people."

Issai as Aforki gave the interview to L'UNITA on a stopover in Rome after a trip to Algeria. The "Eritrean Popular Liberation Movement" official was very critical of the position taken towards the Third World in general by socialist countries.

"We ask for the withdrawal of foreign forces and a change in the wrong policy they are conducting in the region. The victory," Aforki added, "that they have had in the Ogaden in fact does not diminish the fact that the aspirations of that population for self-determination were just. Despite the military victory, the problems [are] still open."

Aforki said that a peaceful solution can be reached "as long as there are no prejudical conditions except the recognition of the right of self-determination and the recognition of the legitimate representatives of the Eritrean people, the 'Popular Liberation Movement' and the 'Eritrean Liberation Movement'".

KENYA

SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA BRINGS MESSAGE FOR KENYATTA

LD011807Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, has said his country was keenly following Kenya's example of gaining independence. Speaking at Nairobi airport, Mr Nujoma said he had arrived in Kenya carrying a special message for President Kenyatta. He said the message concerned his country's struggle for freedom. Mr Nujoma told newsmen that Kenya's ruling party, KANU, and SWAPO were like two sister organizations. He added that his country has been greatly inspired by Kenya's role in the freedom struggle.

KENYATTA RECEIVES SUDANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD012032Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, today received a message of good will from President Ja'far Numayri of the Sudan.

The message was handed over to President Kenyatta by the Sudanese foreign affairs minister, Dr Francis Deng [as heard], at State House, Nakuru.

President Kenyatta and Dr Deng held discussions centering on bilateral relations between the two countries. Mzee emphasized the need for peace in Africa and the world in general.

Accompanying Dr Deng were an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Peter Muigai Kenyatta, and the acting chief of protocol, Miss Emma Murai. Also present were the Sudanese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Mirghani Sulayman Khalil, and another official of the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MUGABE HOLDS NAIROBI AIRPORT TALKS WITH WAIYAKI

LD031450Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenya and Ethiopia have reaffirmed their rejection of the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe and agreed to increase their material and diplomatic support to the PF [Patriotic front] until genuine independence is attained. The two countries' stand was spelled out to one of the leaders of the PF, Mr Robert Mugabe, by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki when the two met briefly at the Nairobi International Airport yesterday. Dr Waiyaki, who had just arrived from Addis Ababa, said the Ethiopian and Kenyan delegates at the Addis Ababa talks reaffirmed their support for the people of Namibia and had called for the immediate transfer of power to SWAPO.

On the question of the apartheid regime in South Africa, Dr Waiyaki said Kenya and Ethiopia had reaffirmed their commitment to ending colonialism and racism in Africa.

The two countries have called on the international community, particularly their major trading partners, to sever all their trading, investment and financial links with the racist regime. Dr Waiyaki called on the oil-producing countries to impose an oil embargo against South Africa.

KENYATTA ADDRESSES NEWLY COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS

LD311830Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, has commended the Kenyan armed forces for the hard task they had taken upon themselves to defend their people and the country as a whole. The president said this when he commissioned 75 new officers and also presented awards to the five best cadets at the armed forces training colllege at Lanet. Mzee Kenyatta noted that no country could pride itself if it did not have strong and faithful armed forces to repel aggression from the country's enemy.

Addressing the officers and the huge crowd that gathered to witness the colorful occasion, the president observed that our soldiers had sacrificed their lives to defend their motherland. He exhorted the armed forces to be vigilant and ready to defend the wananchi from outside aggressors, noting that the lives of wananchi were placed in their hands. Mzee Kenyatta told the soldiers that the government was with them 100 percent and over.

The newly commissioned officers assured the president, who is also the commander in chief of the armed forces, that they would defend the nation from any kind of aggression at all cost.

During the commissioning ceremony, the president was accompanied by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Daniel Arap Moi; the minister of defense, Mr James Gichuru; the minister of state, Mr Mbiyu Koinange; chief army officers and civil servants.

SOMALIA

SOMALI-ABO LIBERATION FRONTS ADOPT NEW TACTICS

LD031900Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The struggle of the Western Somali-Abo Liberation Fronts has gained a new phase. The liberation fronts of Western Somalia and Abo have been struggling against the colonial Addis regime from time immemorial. They have been waging [word indistinct] attacks on the enemy forces. This resulted in their success by liberating at least 97 percent of their motherland from the Abyssinian colonial occupation. Only after the naked intervention of some powers, the fronts have determined to change the face of their fighting. This process of changing their policy of fighting has become obligatory as a result of the essentiality of creating new tactics to fight the enemy more actively.

The front's forces have recently been ambushing the ene[illegible] in both material and men. In one of the last cases, a military center for the Abyssinian soldiers has been totally destroyed. The center was in between Dagahabur and Kebri Dehar; 190 of the Ethiopian soldiers were killed there, while ammunition, food and oil (?were captured).

It is a practice of the notorious Ethiopian propaganda machinery, as it has always been, to carefully distort the true nature of the war in Western Somalia, and the question of who is inflicting such excessive defeats on their army in the battlefields. Instead of facing the obvious realities of the (?time), the Ethiopian propagandists tend to close their eyes to them, always on the search for illusory subjects to cover up the bare facts of their (?lying) colonial regime.

To acknowledge whatsoever the existence in their interior territory of any organized genuine liberation movement that stands up in armed struggle against its domination as the case really is.[sentence as heard]

It was (Ararto) center that was also destroyed recently. The Abo liberation killed more that 1,145 Ethiopian soldiers in recent encounters. They also destroyed cars, tanks and mortars in the fighting. This event eventually took place in places like (Mir Goba) Rari and Iddidole.

It is a concrete fact that no one can ignore that the Ethiopian officers appointed or transferred to Western Somalia rejected, [as heard] which as result brought inhuman punishment since they were [word indistinct]. No one can wipe out the liberation forces. Unless their right is fully recognized and exercised, the prospects for peace will remain slender. In addition to this, all foreign troops must withdraw.

MOGADISCIO CLAIMS WSLF ATTACK KILLS 10 CUBANS

LD311252Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] One 170 Abyssinian soldiers and 10 Cubans were killed by the Western Somali Liberation Front [WLSF] when the front attacked and destroyed 10 vehicles in which these troops were traveling on 29 March on the road linking Dagahabur and Kebri Dehar. This was revealed in a reported received from the WSLF. The report adds that the freedom fighters captured three vehicles and three Abyssinian soldiers.

UGANDA

AMIN WARNS FOREIGN RESIDENTS AGAINST SUBVERSION

LD022240Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1615 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has told the people of neighboring Zaire, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia and the Sudan who are living in Uganda that he does not like to see any of them indulging themselves in subversive activities, because Uganda is a peace-loving country which likes to stay peacefully with her neighbors together with other peace-loving countries of the world. Amin stated this when he threw a get-together party for the citizens of neighboring countries residing in Uganda at Nile Mansions Garden.

Addressing himself to a huge gathering of over 10,000 people, Dr Amin assured the neighbors to feel absolutely at home while in Uganda and to consider Uganda as their second home. He advised them to follow the law of Uganda and to live together with their Uganda counterparts in harmony as brothers and sisters of the same family.

Dr Amin reminded the neighbors of his message on peace, love and reconciliation during the year 1978. He said that under normal circumstances he does not like to see Uganda entering a conflict with any of her neighbors.

The life president told the gathering that we in Uganda have other constructive things to do in the country, such as improving our agricultural strategy, which contributes a lot towards our economic independence, other than causing problems among ourselves. He remarked that we should not show each other military strength for war confrontations, but instead we should use our strength in developing our country in advanced scientific and economic fields.

Turning to the Tanzanians, the Uganda leader assured them that all routes, whether through Lake Victoria or by land, are open for them and they are free to move to and fro as freely as they wish, because, he added, in Uganda we consider the people of Tanzania as our brothers and sisters and therefore he does not restrict them from coming to stay with their fellow brothers and sisters in Uganda and that they should not expect anything bad to happen to them. Dr Amin said he considers President Julius Nyerere as his true brother and in this regard both countries will continue to live together in peace.

Amin also paid special tribute to President Siad Barre of Somalia for mediating between Uganda and Tanzania during the 1972 invasion at Mutukula. He pointed out that this was sign of the brotherly spirit of uniting two conflicting sister countries which should be united in all ways through peaceful negotiations.

The life president totally condemned smuggling of Uganda goods across the neighboring countries. He advised all neighbors to take Uganda's goods through the right channels and not through smuggling, which is prohibited by the law of Uganda.

Amin told the neighbors that Uganda's Ministry of Commerce is there to supply them with goods at cheaper government-controlled prices in bulk quantities, but not to smuggle such goods for the purpose of selling them in black market.

ARCHBISHOP DENIES BEING AMIN APPOINTEE

LD031448Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Boga-Zaire, the most Rev Sylvano Wani, has refuted as untrue allegations which are being spread in the USA that it was President Amin who appointed him archbishop. The archbishop who was answering questions from American University students during an interview held at the Cape Town View, stated that he was elected by the House of Bishops from the four countries. The archbishop said that all Christians prayed to God to enable them to elect the right man to lead them. He said that in Uganda religious organizations select their own leaders and the government did not in any way interfere in the election.

BURUNDI

BAGAZA MEETS WITH ZAIRIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER

PA0101134Y Paris AFP in French 1220 GMT 31 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Bujumbura, 31 Mar (AFP)--Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundi president and chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, met on Thursday with Umba Di Lutete, Zaire state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

The Zaire state commissioner's visit is within his activities as president of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Community of Countries of the Great Lakes. The members of the community are Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

Umba Di Lutete will leave Bujumbura on Friday morning for Kigali, Rwanda.

CAMEROON

PRESIDENT AHMADOU AHIDJO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO FRANCE

PA0216S4Y Paris AFP in English 1635 GMT 2 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Yaounde, April 2 (AFP)--Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo left here today for a tour of Europe, including a private visit to France.

CHAD

TWO EUROPEAN HOSTAGES HELD IN CHAD REPORTED WELL

LD0321S2Y Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The two hostages in Chad, the Frenchman Christian Masse and the Swirs Andre Kummerling, are well and are not in danger. An official source in Berne said this tonight. The source adds that steps are continuing with the Nigerian and Chadian governments to obtain their unconditional release. The two young men were abducted on 19 January by Chad rebels.

CHAD, CAMEROON SIGN AGREEMENT WITH PRC

PA0313IOY Paris AFP in English 0639 GMT 3 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, Chad, April 3 (AFP)--Cameroon, Chad and China have signed an outline agreement here for construction of a bridge over the river Chari linking Ndjamena and Kousseri.

The agreement was signed during a meeting of the Chad-Cameroon joint commission which ended here at the weekend.

A final communique said the two countries would also push ahead with plans for a major road link between Ngaoundere in Cameroon and Moundou in southern Chad. Talks would be held soon with the project's financiers.

GHANA

MOVEMENTS OPPOSED TO UNION GOVERNMENT CONCEPT BANNED

LD031739Y Accra GNA in English 1640 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Accra, April 3, GNA--The Ghanaian Government today banned three movements which campaigned against the union government concept.

The movements--the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice (PMFJ), jointly led by Lieutenant-General Akwasi Amankwah Afrika, erstwhile chairman of the National Liberation Council, and Mr A. Gbedema, former finance minister in the Nkrumah regime; the Third Force, led by Dr. K. Bilson, and the Front for the Prevention of Dictatorship in Ghana, led by Dr K. Safu-Adu, former minister of agriculture in the ousted Busia regime.

The ban was announced by the Ghanaian leader, General I.K. Acheampong, at a news conference held in his Castel office here today.

General Acheampong said there was no justification for the continued existence of the three movements since Ghanaians have rejected them.

He accused the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) of biased coverage of the referendum, adding while the banned movements were fighting the government from within, "the BBC is fighting the SMC [Supreme Military Council] government from outside."

General Acheampong disclosed that diplomatic approaches to the British Government through the high commission here to stop the BBC's as well as other British press houses' attacks on Ghana had proved unsuccessful.

He warned that his government will deal severely with any Ghanaian who "writes articles on Ghana to the British press or goes on the air to disparage Ghana."

The Ghanaian leader also warned local papers that had been writing scurrilous articles and editorials against the government to desist. He did not name any of such papers.

General Acheampong also warned all university students to return to their campuses as "we cannot afford to spend over 6,000 cedis (3,000 pounds sterling) a year on each student while they loiter around the country spreading false rumours and vicious allegations against members of the government." (Students of Ghana's three universities have been boycotting classes since last February on alleged grounds of insecurity at their various halls of residence after a clash with the police on January 13.) The Ghanaian leader urged all those who voted "no" to forget their differences and join hands in the efforts to build Ghana.

Acheampong Warns Opponents

LD040618Y Accra Domestic Service in English 2245 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] During question time, the head of state was asked what the government is doing about rumors that opponents of union government has regrouped and decided to cause civil disobedience in the country with effect from the 5th of this month.

General Acheampong replied that these people dare not take any (?savage) action. He noted that they and all their agents must accept the defeat in good faith and the government is pledged to abide by the decision of the people.

General Acheampong referred to the statement made by Mr Gbedema when the proscribed People's Movement for Freedom and Justice was inaugurated. Mr Gbedema said the movements would take the people's decision as final. General Acheampong said: If these same people should decide not to abide by the people's decision, then they will be causing subversion.

He warned that the government has the names of all those people and their agents, and all of them will be arrested and dealt with accordingly if they go ahead with their plans. General Acheampong declared: Those days of leniency are gone forever. We have had enough of it. We are not going to be (?brutal). We are not brutal as they claim us to be. We have shown too much magnanimity, and it appears people have taken us for a ride.

LIBERIA

CARTER WELCOMED AT MONROVIA AIRPORT BY LARGE CROWD

WA031250Y London REUTER in English 1227 GMT 3 Apr 78 WA

[Excerpts] Monrovia, April 3, REUTER--President Carter arrives here today for talks with Liberian President William Tolbert on African problems and U.S.-Liberian relations.

He was greeted at Roberts International Airport by President Tolbert and a large crowd which gave him an enthusiastic welcome.

On Mr Carter's schedule were a working luncheon with President Tolbert and a meeting with members of the American Peace Corps in Liberia, the world's second oldest black republic founded by freed American slaves.

Carter Concludes 4-Hour Stay

PA031535Y Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 3 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpts] Monrovia, April 3 (AFP)--Jimmy Carter today wound up here the first African visit by a U.S. president during which he reaffirmed support for black majority rule in southern Africa, blasted South Africa for its apartheid policy and condemned foreign military intervention on this continent. Mr Carter received a warm welcome here from President William Tolbert and Monrovians during his four-hour goodwill call.

In this country, founded by freed U.S. slaves in 1822 and where American influence is very strong, the press hailed the American President's visit but urged him to show firm support for the southern African liberation movements to give more meaning to the "special relationships" existing between the two countries for some 131 years.

The government daily NEW LIBERIAN stressed that Washington had often taken Liberia for granted because it was not "a trouble spot" and instead was firmly in the Western fold.

NIGERIA

NIGERIAN HERALD SEES CARTER VISIT AS 'PERSONAL SUCCESS'

LD031120Y Lagos International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Press review on Carter's visit to Nigeria]

[Text] The NIGERIAN HERALD writes on President Carter's visit to Nigeria. It says that on a personal note the visit may be regarded as a huge success because of the warmth and hospitality it had generated. The paper says, however, that it remains to be seen how the American leader's pronouncements on ending racism in Africa can be [word indistinct] with the actions.

AFP: CARTER VISIT OPENS WAY TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING

PA031345Y Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 3 Apr 78 PA

[By Edward Poultney]

[Excerpts] Lagos, April 3 (AFP)--Early analysis of the results of President Jimmy Carter's just-ended visit to Nigeria showed that the two countries have consolidated the rapprochement begun a year ago and first demonstrated by head of state Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo's visit to Washington in October.

Observers said that the American and Nigerian leadership had established firm and friendly personal relations.

Both countries maintained their stands on major issues. Nigeria remains committed to non-alignment, and the United States has not flinched from the Western approach to solving southern African problems.

Mr Carter's over-published "major policy speech" on Saturday contained no surprises, but as one Nigerian official said, it was at least the first time that the different elements of U.S. African policy had been reaffirmed in one single packet.

Each side failed to obtain a hoped-for major concession from the other: The Nigerians had wanted a stronger U.S. economic attack on South Africa.

The Americans, predictably, were unable to persuade Nigeria to make any public comment on the presence of Cuban combat troops in Africa, particularly Ethiopia.

After noting the "growing contact and consultation" between the two countries, the head of state said that they shared "identical views" on the need to "dismantle the present inhuman systems in southern Africa."

Gen. Obasanjo then turned again to the question of economic and military cooperation with South Africa, and welcomed America's "little gestures of disengagement."

He said that Nigeria had recently feared that the Anglo-American proposals for a Rhodesian settlement were not being pursued with candour and enthusiasm, but now "we are gratified to note that the proposals are back on the rails once again."

BOTSWANA

RETURN OF ABDUCTED RHODESIAN SCHOOLCHILDREN ARRANGED

LD311752Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 March 78 LD/CA

[Text] SAPA [South African Press Agency] reports that the Botswana head of security, Mr (Maputing), has issued instructions for the majority of Rhodesian pupils abducted from Tegwani mission school, Plumtree, on Wednesday night, to be returned to Rhodesia this morning. The agency quotes Mr (Maputing) as saying that 432 pupils have been forced by what he termed unknown persons to cross the border from Rhodesia. Only 48 of them wished to remain in Botswana. The other 384 pupils are to be returned to their homes in Rhodesia this morning.

After receiving reports of the abduction, the Rhodesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately made a request to the Botswana authorities for their release. Mr (Maputing) said Botswana admits people who have requested asylum, but it does not want people who have been forcibly abducted.

Meanwhile church and political officials in Salisbury have reacted with delight at the news of the return of the children. A government spokesman is quoted as saying it is excellent news and that very many black plarents will be most relieved to have their children home again.

ANGOLA

STATISTICS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA IN LUANDA

FL011756Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1703 GMT 1 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and Cuba have drawn up a cooperation agreement in the field of statistics, which was signed by Carlos Rocha, second deputy prime minister of the government, and (Francisco Almagro Vazquez), first vice chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Statistics. In accordance with the signed agreement, Cuba will send specialists in demography and general statistics to work with the Angolan Government on a feasibility study for a possible population census in Angola.

Furthermore, Cuban technicians will carry out seminars and intensive courses on statistics in Angola to form national cadres in this field. Also, with regard to the policy of cadre formation, Angolan personnel will travel to Cuba to further their knowledge in the field of statistics.

DO NASCIMENTO MEETS WITH CUBAN TEACHERS IN LUANDA

FL012008Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Luanda--Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento has visited the members of the Cuban Che Guevara Internationalist Teaching Detachment who are in Luanda. The MPLA-Labor Party Politburo member went to the detachment's temporary quarters accompanied by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet. The visitors were joyously received by the 120 teachers who are there, awaiting their departure in the next few days for the provinces in the interior of the country where they will be teaching.

After a brief exchange of impressions in the courtyard of the lodge, Lopo do Nascimento and Risquet met with members of the detachment in the cafeteria of the lodge and held a lively discussion with them on their initial impressions and the work they will undertake.

The Cuban youth were wearing the detachment uniform and expressed their happiness at being in Angola and the group's enthusiasm because of the importance of the tasks assigned to them. An emotional moment occurred when two teachers placed the detachment's banner, the one Fidel gave them upon leaving Cuba, in the Angolan prime minister's hands.

At the meeting, the Angolan prime minister briefly recounted the conditions existing in the various provinces and expressed his conviction that the Cubans will be able to overcome the difficulties and decisively incorporate the African country's youngsters and children into the education system. Do Nascimento related some of Angola's experiences in the education field following the triumph of the revolution. He also recalled the neglect in this field suffered by the population under colonial administration.

Risquet told of the beginning of an emulation between various groups of the internationalist teaching detachment, based on work quality and on student promotion rates. Also attending the meeting were (Noel Sanchez) of the Cuban civil mission in Angola and (Rolando Carballo), in charge of the Cuban officials in the education field.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO: ENEMIES TRYING TO OBSTRUCT CONSCRIPTION

LD022150Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1130 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly recently approved the law on compulsory military service, which lays down conditions under which Mozambique citizens will have to fulfill their military obligations.

During the national liberation struggle, the popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] constituted the armed wing of our people, led by FRELIMO, to defeat Portuguese colonialism. Today, the new conditions brought about by our country's independence demand the transformation of the guerrilla army, from which the FPLM emerged, into a permanent people's army. The publication of the law on compulsory military service thus results from the need to form a permanent army which can guarantee our country's defense, independence and territorial integrity.

In order to insure that our sons will not be enslaved again we need a powerful army which can repulse any aggressive and subversive attempts against our people's republic. As the law on compulsory military service will deter enemy aggression and subversion, the enemies and their agents have already began to spread rumors and slanders aimed in particular at demobilizing Mozambique's youth. Whenever our government adopts revolutionary steps which can develop and protect popular achievements, the enemy reacts by sowing the seeds of confusion, thus trying to prevent the application of new laws and to weaken the Mozambique workers. Now, just as on previous occasions when he spread rumors to the effect that the government intended to nationalize children, bank accounts, [words indistinct] and so on, the enemy's aim is to discredit the government and create instability in our country.

Today, the reactionaries are at it again. They call on the youth to flee the country to evade fulfillment of their responsibilities for the country's defense. Allies of colonialism and imperialism, the reactionaries refuse to defend our independence, an independence which is the product of sacrifices made by our people during 10 years of people's war in which thousands of fighters gave their lives to enable us to be free to construct a prosperous Mozambique, free from exploitation. Our people fought and won. It is now necessary to defend the victory and consolidate it.

The people who intend to flee Mozambique to escape this patriotic duty ignore or purposely seek to obfuscate the fact that all countries in the world have armies to defend their territories, so wherever they go they will always be faced with the prospect of undergoing military service. In any case, wherever they go they will not be serving the Mozambique people, but the Mozambique people's enemies. Their flight reveals their unpatriotic spirit, the cowardice characterizing all reactionaries and the lack of respect for the interests and the most sacred traditions of our people's struggle.

There are other people who talk about compulsory military service without properly understanding it. This leads them into laying down incorrect concepts and (?ideas), and instead of trying to inform themselves they act without thinking, their actions accordingly serving interests of the enemy.

There are also people who ask legitimate questions about matters which worry them. Many of these questions concern the status of men, women and their sons, who, in spite of being under 45 years old are prematurely aged due to the terms they spent in colonial jails undergoing torture and forced labor. The questions also concern young people who are responsible for others.

All these questions are being considered by our government and will be clarified by the Ministry of Defense. We therefore call on all people facing such problems and who have found no clear answer in the compulsory military service law to ring up number 742919 or to write to the party's Ideological Action Department, National Headquarters, P.O. Box 857 in Maputo and express their doubts and worries.

PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADER MUGABE VIEWS MEETING WITH CARTER

PA011726Y Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 1 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 1 (AFP)--The leaders of the Rhodesian nationalist Patriotic Front (PF) guerrillas were today on their way to Lagos to try to persuade President Carter to pressurize Britain to go ahead with the Anglo-American proposals for a settlement in Rhodesia, PF co-leader Robert Mugabe said here today.

The two co-leaders of the front, Joshua Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, were expected to meet Mr Carter in Lagos, but informed sources quoted Mr Mugabe as saying he "would not exclude the possibility" of such a meeting.

Mr Mugabe said the PF would attempt to bring the U.S. President, currently on an official visit in Nigeria, to "pressurize Britain, so that she can be put back on course, (?and be brought) back to the Anglo-American proposals."

He accused Britain of "refusing to decolonize" Rhodesia, adding that Britain "is hesitant; she is inclining herself in the direction of the internal agreement" signed in Salisbury by Premier Ian Smith and nationalists rival to the PF on March 3.

Top officials of the black African frontline countries--Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, and Angola--which have thrown their exclusive support behind the PF, were also expected to meet Mr Carter in Lagos.

Mr Mugabe expressed satisfaction that the U.S. President had come to Africa: "He will be able to measure the seriousness with which Africa regards the continued state of colonialism in southern Africa and, therefore, to appreciate better what role the United States should play in that context," he said.

Mr Mugabe indicated that the PF co-leaders were traveling to Lagos at the invitation of the Nigerian head of state. During talks with Lieutenant-General Obasanjo, the PF would stress "the need for Nigeria to use her influence with Britain and the United States, so that they can be made to work towards reaching an honourable settlement," Mr Mugabe said.

RHODESIA

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS BISHOP MUZOREWA ON SETTLEMENT

DW0310045Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Apr 78 pp 148-150 DW

[Interview with Bishop Abel Muzorewa of Rhodesia--date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Bishop Muzorewa, the two militant Rhodesian leaders of the Africans, Mugabe and Nkomo, have called you a quisling. Are you a traitor because you have come to terms with dictator Smith?

Muzorewa: Nkomo and Mugabe are my adversaries, my rivals; and for this reason it is quite natural that they disseminate the worst contentions just to discredit me. I can only state that everything these two gentlemen claim is sheer nonsense. We have wrung from Smith the greatest concessions he has ever made.

SPIEGEL: Really? After all, you too had to make considerable concessions to the whites?

Muzorewa: Smith actually declared himself prepared to cede power in the state to the blacks. And this is what we have been waiting for all these years; this is what we fought for. In this connection we realize that we have minorities in our country which must form a stable society jointly with us. We have to make allowances for that. But what has been achieved is that power will be shifted from the white minority to the black majority. We have 9 months to go through with this. Anything my adversaries say about it is malicious and was to be expected.

SPIEGEL: Not only the Patriotic Front formed by Nkomo and Mugabe but also the governments in Washington and London are against the agreement, and last but not least the neighbor countries of Rhodesia.

Muzorewa: Nothing, absolutely nothing thathas been advanced against the agreement can convince us to alter our course. We shall proceed with our plan step by step until we have achieved complete independence on 31 December. We have made comparisons with the change in power at the time, changes which African leaders like Nyerere implemented in Tanzania, Kaunda in Zambia, and Kenyatta in Kenya when their countries became independent.

We have found that now a far better agreement has been achieved than these gentlemen accomplished at the time. They are controlling their countries fully and wholly now.

SPIEGEL: But there is one difference indeed which seems significant to us. Nyerere, Kaunda, and Kenyatta did not have guerrilla organizations against them stationed outside the country, as you have.

Muzorewa: These are liberation fighters from Zimbabwe who left the country to find better possibilities and methods for the liberation struggle. At best 5 percent of these fighters listen to Mr Nkomo.

SPIEGEL: How do you arrive at this percentage?

Muzorewa: This is our justified assessment. Most guerrilla fighters came from the different detachments of the UANC [United African National Council]. And perhaps 10 percent of the liberation fighters are doing Mr Mugabe's bidding. The remaining 85 percent are fighting for the liberation of Zimbabwe and not for the interests of an individual. And this majority--and this is a fact as we see it--advocates the accords decided by the people of Zimbabwe.

SPIEGEL: Did any of the guerrillas who are operating from foreign territory put down their arms after the conclusion of the agreement?

Muzorewa: That will not be easy for them; they will wait until we tell them to do so.

SPIEGEL: When will you do that?

Muzorewa: We have not yet asked them because the guerrillas presently are threatened by the military they have fought. Fighting is going on. The institutions of the transition government have not yet been installed. But we know that the freedom fighters will join us as soon as this occurs, and as soon as we can tell them that danger no longer exists for them.

SPIEGEL: The British and the Americans so far have been criticizing, among other things, the fact that negotiations have been conducted without participation of the guerrillas. Do you see a possibility of making Washington and London join the agreement?

Muzorewa: It is not correct to say that the American and the British are against the agreement; they are maintaining restraint--for obvious reasons....

SPIEGEL: What reason?

Muzorewa: They want to soothe the Patriotic Front. They have no moral reason for rejecting the agreement. Even more so because we have been adhering to all principles in the matter which have been set up by the various British governments. You can of course say that we did not test them in practice. We tried as far as we could to remain within the framework of the Anglo-British-Rhodesian suggestions.

SPIEGEL: But the Americans are favoring your opponent Nkomo as the future leader of Zimbabwe, a man using guerrilla armed forces.

Muzorewa: I think that the Americans will get some better insight. I do not think they will have the courage to install a Zimbabwean leader disregarding the will of 7 million people. In the end they will have no choice but to support what we have been doing.

SPIEGEL: Do you see that the British are taking a more positive approach?

Muzorewa: Not yet. But after all, they are not rejecting what we have been doing; they do not condemn it. Eventually they, too, will have to recognize realities.

SPIEGEL: If your hopes for recognition of your agreements at home and abroad do not come true, would war take place?

Muzorewa: What is supposed to happen if the people of Zimbabwe--blacks, whites, colored people and Asians--state "this is what we want," and if someone comes from abroad interfering mercilessly and killing people? I am telling you that then the time will have come when the people of Zimbabwe will rise--to wage what I call a justifiable civil war.

SPIEGEL: What does "justifiable" mean in this connection?

Muzorewa: An unjustifiable civil war, for instance, could break out between Mugabe and Nkomo. Most people do not know that these two are not working together. On the contrary; we know about their plans to fight each other to the end, to death, once the Smith government has been replaced. If that is justifiable, I do not know what this term is supposed to mean.

SPIEGEL: Would blacks and whites in a "justifiable" civil war cooperate in fighting the guerrillas?

Muzorewa: The 7 million people who achieved political agreement would defend themselves against the small minority which is fighting just for the sake of power and personal advantage.

SPIEGEL: Do you expect the Rhodesian Army, which is led by whites, to fight for black Zimbabwe?

Muzorewa: 82 percent of the Rhodesian Army are blacks...

SPIEGEL: ...serving in lower ranks and so far just following the orders of the whites.

Muzorewa: Agreed, they have been fighting on the wrong side. But now there no longer exists any reason for fighting. If the Zimbabwe people now would think of their unity and live together in one community, there will be just Zimbabwe, regardless of where the individual may have stood before. That also pertains to the army and the guerrillas.

SPIEGEL: Also to the white members of the Rhodesian Army?

Muzorewa: They were Rhodesian and they would become Zimbabweans. We do not intend to kill the whites.

SPIEGEL: Some white soldiers, however, committed crimes with the blacks. What will happen to them?

Muzorewa: Our courts will deal with those who were involved in crimes. That pertains to black and white. I want to expressly stress: We, at least as regards myself and the people I represent, seriously and honestly want to establish Zimbabwe on a democratic foundation.

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